Established 1845. Purely Mutual.

ASSETS, $31,000,000.00

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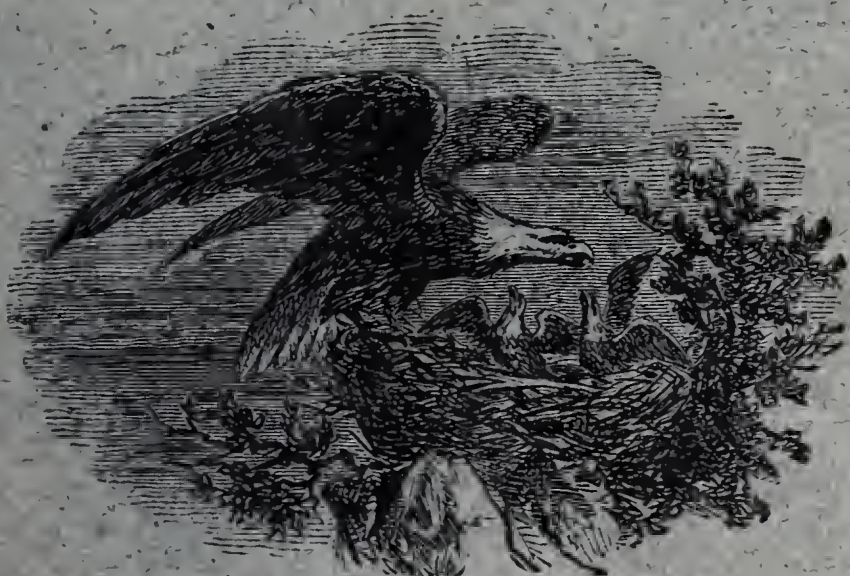
THE

NEW-YORK
Life Insurance Company

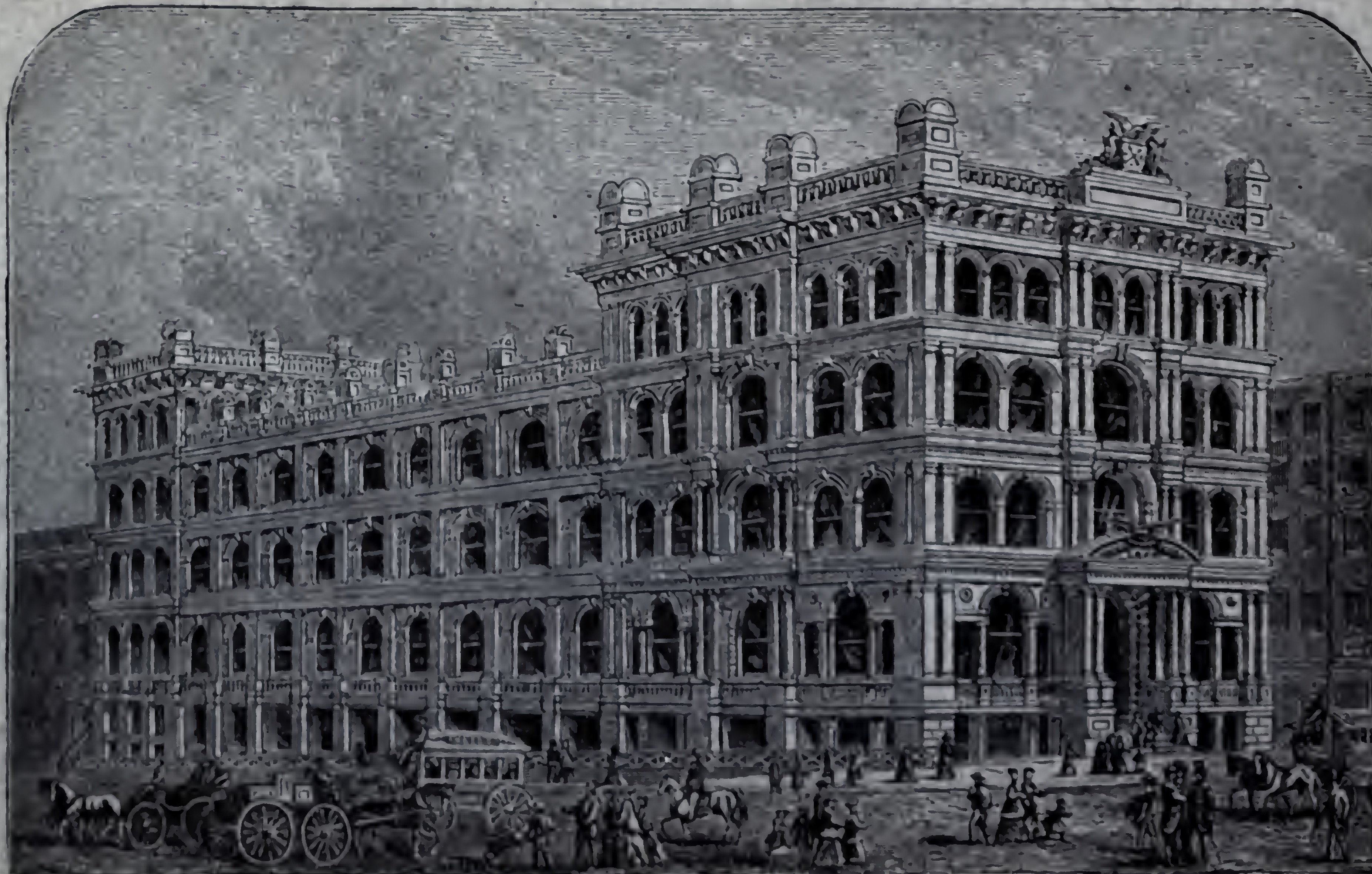
346 & 348 Broadway, New-York.



MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President & Actuary.

THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D. } Medical Examiners.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M.D., Assistant Medical Examiner.



The Company's Building, 346 & 348 Broadway, New York.

THE

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

BEGAN BUSINESS IN 1845,

AND HAS ISSUED

OVER 118,500 POLICIES.

Its *Experience* of Thirty-one Years is an assurance against all doubtful experiments in the conduct of its business.

IT GRANTS

All Desirable Forms of Life Insurance

On Practical Plans and Most Favorable Terms.

The following Table concisely and intelligibly exhibits the PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY since its organization.

Period.	No. Policies Issued.	Amount Insured.	Premiums Received.	Received from Interest, etc.
1845 to 1849	4,767	$8,116,349	$410,378.07	$13,395.17
1850 to 1854	5,448	12,677,702	1,544,064.75	361,775.96
1855 to 1859	3,401	12,077,437	1,939,292.51	181,453.66
1860 to 1864	15,104	38,517,842	4,250,964.45	756,708,15
1865 to 1869	38,918	126,964,416	16,941,695.69	2,737,397.90
1870 to 1875	50,860	149,240,513	36 708,985.80	8,106,272.00
Totals.....	118,501	$347,594,259	$61,795,381.27	$12,157,002.84

Period.	Paid to Policy-holders in Death-claims.	Paid to Policy-holders in Div'd's and Ret'd Premiums on Canceled Policies.	Assets at the End of each Period.	Increase of Assets over Previous Period.
1845 to 1849	$112,398.00	$1,300.47	$320,581.27	
1850 to 1854	645,000.09	371,805.31	902,062.70	$581,481.43
1855 to 1859	870,391.57	246,873.15	1,769,133.24	867,070.54
1860 to 1864	1,153,724.29	867,984.66	3,741,078.48	1,971,945.24
1865 to 1869	3,039,725.77	4,237,570.71	13,327,924.63	9,586,846.15
1870 to 1875	8,423,936.77	13,652,065.45	30,645,955.64	17,318,031.01
Totals.....	$14,245,176.49	$19,377,599.75	Assets, Jan. 1, 1876,	$30,645,955.64

Reserve by the Company's Standard Jan. 1, 1876..........	$27,698,535.25
Reserve required by New-York Legal Standard...........	24,366,851.00
Surplus, Company's Standard........................	2,499,656.73
Surplus, New-York Legal Standard	5,466,341.06

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

January 1st, 1876.

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS FOR 1875.

7,029 New Policies Issued, Insuring **$21,964,190**

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1st, 1875		$27,145,777.51

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Premiums and Annuities	$6,069,002.81	
Interest received and accrued	1,870,658.34	—$7,939,661.15

DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.

		$35,085,438.66
Losses by Death	$1,524,814.83	
Dividends and Returned Premiums on Canceled Policies	2,481,696.96	
Life Annuities, Matured Endowments, and Re-Insurance	182,400.83	
Commissions, Brokerages, and Agency Expenses	361,918.06	
Advertising and Physicians' Fees	87,591.26	
Taxes, Office and Law Expenses, Salaries, Printing, etc.	280,114.03	—$4,918,535.97

ASSETS.

		$30,166,902.69
Cash in Trust Company, in Bank, and on hand	$1,768,291.26	
Invested in United States, New York City, and other Stocks (market value, $7,633,244)	7,154,191.05	
Real Estate	1,820,240.53	
Bonds and Mortgages (secured by real estate valued at more than double the amount loaned, buildings thereon insured for $15,717,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security	17,685,597.59	
Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the Company on these policies amounts to $4,090,586)	885,728.82	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums on existing policies, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1876	463,269.64	
Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies, $320,000, included in liabilities)	105,341.54	
Agents' Balances	27,111.49	
Accrued Interest to Jan. 1, 1876, on investments	257,130.86	-$30,166,902.69
Excess of market value of Securities over cost		479,052.95
Cash Assets, January 1st, 1876		**$30,645,955.64**

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1876	$303,165.00	
Reported Losses awaiting proof, etc.	144,598.66	
Reserved for Re-Insurance on existing policies; participating Insurance at 4 per cent. Carlisle net premium; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle net premium	27,390,396.44	
Reserved for contingent liability to Tontine Dividend Fund over and above a 4 per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class	308,138.81	-$28,146,298.91

Actual Surplus by the Company's Standard	**$2,499,656.73**
Surplus, estimated by the New-York State Standard	**5,466,341.06**

From the undivided Surplus of **$2.499.656.73** the Board of Trustees has declared a Reversionary Dividend, available on settlement of next Annual Premium to participating policies proportionate to their contributions to surplus. The cash value of such reversion may be used in settlement if the policy-holders so elect.

Providing for One's Own.

It may be safely said that every man who has others dependent upon him, and whose property is not in itself an adequate provision for them in the event of his death, is in duty bound to insure his life.—*Geo. Cary Eggleston, in "How to Make a Living."*

The duty of providing for one's own is cheerfully recognized by all who make any pretensions to right conduct. The only questions to be considered are those of **degree** and **method.** It is evident that the question as to what extent a man ought to provide for dependents must be decided by **his ability** and **their necessity.**

How great the needs of his family are every man must judge for himself. The chief point to be considered is this, that their necessity for support will continue whether his life continues or not; and as the obligation to support dependents arises from their inability to support themselves, it will continue as long as the inability continues—provided, of course, it do not exceed the **ability** of the person depended upon. A man owes support to his dependents just as much after he is dead as while living, **if he could have provided that support while living.**

The simple truth is, that man is in duty bound to **look ahead** and, as far as possible, to provide for every reasonable contingency. And death is such a contingency. The day and the hour of his death knoweth no man. Neither good health, quiet occupation, careful habits, nor any or all efforts for the preservation of health can secure to a man anything more than the **probability** of long life. It may be realized—it may not. In spite of all precautions, probabilities are sometimes reversed; the strong die in the years of their strength; the weak live to old age.

This contingency being admitted to exist, the question remains, How can it be best provided for? Mr. Eggleston says by life insurance, and that a certain class of men "are in duty

bound" to avail themselves of this method. The reason is clear: it is because **the probability of life, which every healthy man has, is by life insurance convertible into a large sum of money in case of death.** It is this probability which gives a man the right to assume the responsibility of a family, and, if rightly used while he lives, this probability will provide for them in the event of his early death.

The Best Method.

IT is the province of life insurance to make of **the probability of life** a solid foundation upon which every healthy and industrious man may rest the maintenance of his family in case of his own death. The key to the plan is found in the fact that, while the life of any single person is uncertain, and may end at any time, the average age of a large number of persons taken together can be ascertained approximately in advance. Some will surely die, but others will just as surely live; so that the statistics which show the utter uncertainty of any single life, and thus prove the need of life insurance, also show the stability of many lives taken together, and thus afford a safe basis for life insurance.

To determine how much ought to be paid for insurance on life becomes a comparatively easy matter when all elements of the computation are known. The rate at which money will increase when placed at compound interest, and the present value of payments to be made at any future time or times, are simply matters of arithmetic, if the rate of interest that can be depended on be known. In order to be on the safe side, the best companies assume only a low rate, since if more is realized the balance can be returned; but if the rate assumed were too large, the companies would soon become insolvent. The rate assumed by the NEW-YORK LIFE, for example, is only four per cent., though the laws of the State allow companies to assume that they will receive four-and-a-half per cent.

The mortality table supplies the element of time, since by it can be determined about what one's chances are of dying in each year of life. The cost of insurance against this risk for any specified amount can therefore be estimated, and the payment of premiums be so adjusted as to cover it. The net premium, therefore, is just such an amount, to be paid in just such a manner, as will, if improved at the assumed rate of interest, during the time the insurance company holds it, be exactly equivalent to the cost of insuring against the average risk of death during the time insured.

Contingencies.

As every prudent business man makes allowances for unforeseen contingencies, so does a prudent insurance company. It can scarcely be expected that a mortality table will prove absolutely correct, therefore a percentage is added to the net premium, in order to cover any reasonable excess in the death rate. A small percentage must also be added for the expenses of the company. As the interests at stake are so vast and important, these additions are made large enough, so that, with prudent management, there is no occasion for the failure of a life company. But, in order that policy-holders may suffer no loss ultimately, purely mutual companies return to their policy-holders, in dividends, all that remains, over and above *the sums actually found necessary to carry on the business.* The NEW-YORK LIFE has paid back millions of dollars in this manner, though some smaller and less carefully managed companies find it difficult to make both ends meet, while others have fallen behind, and have been compelled by the State Superintendent of Insurance to wind up their affairs.

Results.

This simple explanation makes clear several important things

1. It shows that life insurance is necessary to the safety of very many families.

2. It shows that, with good management, it is perfectly secure.

3. It shows where dividends come from in purely mutual companies, and also that a purely mutual company, if prosperous, is the best to insure in.

4. It shows why no company can afford, in justice to its other policy-holders, to insure unhealthy persons.

5. It shows that, by insuring his life, a man strikes hands with thousands of other healthy persons, in the purpose to leave a goodly sum of money to their families, whether they die young or old; and that the burden being thus made to rest upon each *according as his strength shall prove to be*, the result is certain.

Insurance vs. Money at Interest.

One of the commonest fallacies which life insurance agents meet is this: "A man might better put his money in the savings bank than into a life policy." Of course it is a great mistake, as many have learned to their sorrow; but it is still put forth by thousands who have never carefully considered the two methods. Believing that our readers desire to know the exact truth of the matter, we have prepared a table, which will be found on page three of the cover, to which we ask their attention in connection with this article. We have taken the insurance rates at the age of thirty, because that is the average of twenty-five and thirty-five, and men between those ages usually have families and need insurance. Of course the rates of a younger person would give results more favorable to insurance.

What the Table Shows.

The table shows how much a family would receive from each method at the death of the insured, should that take place between the ages of thirty and fifty-one. The amount given is that which would be received, should death occur at the *beginning* of the year; of course the amount which would be received

from money at interest would vary *during* each year. It also shows how many chances there are in 1,000 that a person will die in every year between the ages of thirty and fifty-one. That is, out of 1,000 men of each age so many will die each year.

We hardly need to comment on these figures. They make it as clear as noonday that there is no insurance in money at interest. The $100, which secures $4,405.28 on the day the first payment is made, would not amount to a single thousand *in more than seven years*, and during that seven years 68 persons in 1,000 will die. *Over thirteen* years will elapse before money at interest will bring *half* the amount that it would if invested in insurance, and during this time 122 persons in 1,000 will die.

Before the money at interest reaches the amount afforded by a life insurance policy, about 210 in 1,000 will have died. This, we believe, is as large a percentage as our troops lost by death during the war. Now, let us draw a parallel. Suppose the war were to be fought over again, and we knew in advance that the losses would be as heavy as they actually were. Then suppose a soldier were to be paid as much for his four years' service as he would receive for twenty-one years' ordinary labor, and that his family expenses were increased in proportion; *does any one suppose he would begrudge twenty-one payments of* $100 *each, made at regular intervals during the four years, if that would secure* $4,400 *to his family in case of his death?*

These Estimates Low.

The table might be made to show results much more favorable to insurance and still be within the bounds of truth. No account is taken of dividends, because they cannot be ascertained in advance. But they are paid by the Company regularly. We could select from the Company's books cases where persons have received *from matured endowments* more than they would have done from money at interest. But it does not always happen so, and the Company prefers not to put these special cases forward as examples. It binds itself to pay the insurance, and as large dividends as it makes.

We have supposed in this case that the money is actually put at interest, but our readers know as well as we that not one man in ten, nor one in fifty, who refuses to insure, ever puts money in a savings bank regularly year after year, and allows it to *remain there permanently* for the benefit of his family. Insurance is not only the only method by which a man of limited means can make sure and adequate provision for his family, but, practically, it is the only one by which he is likely to leave them any considerable sum of ready money.

Choosing a Company.

It is not enough that a man insure his life—he ought to insure in the best company that will insure him. Although life insurance can boast of fewer failures than any other business of its magnitude in this or any other country, nevertheless some companies have failed and many have been obliged to wind up their affairs. And, while in most cases the latter class have been able to re-insure their risks, yet policy-holders have been put to much inconvenience by these transfers, and have actually lost large sums that would have been returned to them in dividends had they insured in good companies. And there has been loss in other ways. The man who has been transferred two or three times often gets disgusted and drops his policy. Sometimes he does this, intending to take another in a better company, but finds, to his surprise and sorrow, that he is no longer insurable. If he knows his health to be impaired, he may retain his policy, but his insurance costs him more every year than it would in a good company, and he has a lurking fear that it may not be paid in the end.

We propose, therefore, to state some general principles by which a good company may be known.

1. Age.—Other things being equal, an **old** company is preferable, because its officers have experience, and the fact that it has lived long argues well for its stability.

2. Strength.—Other things being equal, a **large** company is preferable, because a large business can generally be managed at a less expense, proportionally, than a small one. If age has brought a company a good name, then age and strength will inspire confidence and bring business to it.

3. Mutuality.—Other things being equal, a **purely mutual** company is preferable, because such a company affords insurance at its actual cost **to the company;** and if the company be old and large, the actual cost ought to be low. Moreover, a purely mutual company is more likely to deal liberally with its policy-holders—to be equitably, rather than technically, just.

4. Security.—Other things being equal, a company that makes the security of its policy-holders a more important consideration than large dividends, rapid progress, or the adoption of questionable schemes of insurance, that chooses a wise economy rather than vain show—is preferable. Far-seeing **management** is the keystone, without which the whole structure will tumble down. Yet the best of management cannot make some companies desirable for years to come.

5. Success.—Other things being equal, a company that does a **large and steady business**—that receives a large income, both in premiums and interest on its invested assets; that returns large amounts to its policy-holders in death-claims, dividends, and returned premiums on canceled policies; that accumulates a large surplus every year; and that is increasing in strength—is preferable. Such a company is a good company to insure in, because it is doing year after year, and doing well, just those things which men desire life insurance companies to do for them.

The New-York Life Insurance Co.

History and Condition.

This Company completed its thirty-first year December 31, 1875. At that time its history and condition were, in brief, and in round numbers, as follows:

History.

Number of Policies Issued	118,000
Premium Receipts	$62,000,000
Death-Claims Paid	14,000,000
Dividends and Returned Premiums Paid	19,000,000

Condition.

Number of Policies in Force	45,000
Total Amount Insured	$126,000,000
Cash Assets	31,000,000
Surplus, Company's Standard	2,500,000
" State "	5,500,000

Business, 1875.

New Policies Issued	7,000
Amount Insured	$22,000,000
Total Income	8,000,000
Interest Receipts	1,870,000
Death-Claims Paid	1,525,000
Dividends and Returned Premiums Paid	2,500,000
Increase in Assets	3,300,000

Prominent Characteristics.

I. Ample Security. (1.) It has accumulated an immense fund, which is securely invested and rapidly increasing. The interest received from this more than pays its death-losses. (2.) Its standard for estimating its liabilities is the highest in use in this country, and its reserve is thus kept very nearly three million dollars larger than is required by the legal standard of the State of New-York. (See page 1.) (3.) The large experience of its officers and managers, gained during its long and eminently successful career, guarantees the prudent management of its affairs. As an evidence of this, it should be noted that over three-fourths of its invested assets are in bonds and mortgages amply secured, and that the market value of its other securities exceeds their cost by nearly half a million dollars. (See annual report, page 2.) The interest received in 1875 amounted to nearly seven

per cent. on the whole amount of assets at the beginning of the year.

II. Pure Mutuality. (1.) It has no capital stock to absorb the profits of policy-holders. All the earnings of funds intrusted to its keeping, after paying death-losses, are returned to policy-holders in proportion to their contributions to the same. (2.) The dividends declared are available immediately, in the settlement of the second and all subsequent annual premiums.

III. Economy. (1.) The affairs of the Company are so economically managed that the ratio of its expenses to its premium receipts is very low. For several years the ratio of its expenses to its income has been less than half the average ratio of other companies doing business in the State. (2.) Special care is exercised in the selection of risks, and no anxiety to secure a large business ever induces it to accept any but first-class lives for insurance, and these are scattered over the most healthful portions of North America and Europe—thus securing the most favorable average mortality. This makes its death-losses proportionately less, its dividends proportionately more, and thus decreases the actual cost of insurance.

IV. Non-forfeiture Policies. The policy known as the "*Ten Year Non-forfeiture Life Policy*" was originated and introduced by the NEW-YORK LIFE in 1860. This policy was the pioneer step in making life policies non-forfeiting, as its popularity made it necessary for all other companies to adopt the principle. Its modifications, however, by other companies, have not always been judicious, or even safe. The present practice of the NEW-YORK LIFE, briefly explained, is as follows: After the payment of *three* full yearly premiums on an ordinary life policy, or *but two* full yearly premiums on a limited payment life policy, or on an endowment policy, either of these policies, being surrendered in accordance with its provisions, secures to the assured a PAID-UP POLICY, covering a certain specified proportion of the original insurance.

The Time to Insure.

SOME men say: "I have no one dependent upon me, why should I insure?" Well, why do such men wish to earn any more than a living? Why do they wish to lay up money—to become wealthy or well-to-do? Why, clearly because every right-minded man looks forward, either consciously or unconsciously, to the time when he will have a home and a family, or when, by reason of old age, he will need more than he can earn.

"Well," say some, "when I get married, or make up my mind to do so, I will insure." "*Will* insure!" Perhaps. It would astonish those who are not familiar with the subject to learn how many men, who are accounted healthy by their friends, are yet uninsurable. Insurance agents know them by the score. They are men with families, who waited to insure until they got families—until they really felt the need of insurance—and then found to their dismay that they had waited too long.

And surely the man who *has* a dependent family should not postpone insuring a single day longer than is actually necessary. Because his family need the security which insurance alone can give *to-day*, and they will need it to-morrow and the next day. They probably need it *more* to-day, and this year, than they will to-morrow and next year. All the reasons for insuring at once which are applicable to the man who *will* have a dependent family apply with ten-fold emphasis to the man who has one already.

For the healthy should not boast, nor think their families secure without insurance. During a single year, the NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY paid policies on the lives of **36** persons, amounting in all to **$139,035**, who had been insured less than one year. That is to say, within less than one year after passing a careful medical examination, and being found in perfect health, they died.

The sooner a man insures, then, the better. Health may be suddenly impaired, or life may suddenly end. It should never be forgotten that insurance must be secured, if at all, *when health*

is good, and an early death unlikely. When there is any reasonable doubt of long life,—in other words, when it becomes probable that a man's family will need the proceeds of an insurance policy, then it is too late to obtain it.

Kinds of Policies Issued and the Special Advantages of each.

1. **Ordinary Life Policies.**
2. **Limited Payment Life Policies.**
3. **Endowment Policies.**
4. **Annuity Policies.**
5. **Tontine Investment Policies.**

1. Ordinary Life Policies.

On an Ordinary Life Policy a certain premium is to be paid every year until the death of the insured, when the policy becomes payable to the person or persons named in the policy as the beneficiary or beneficiaries. For rates, see tables on pages 27, 29 and 31, column 1.

Special Advantage.—This kind of policy gives more insurance, for the same sum of money paid annually, than any other, though it may be necessary to continue the payments longer.

2. Limited Payment Life Policies.

On a policy of this kind premiums are paid annually for a certain number of years fixed upon at the time of insuring—or, until the death of the insured, should that occur prior to the end of the selected period. The policy is payable on the death of the insured, whenever that may occur. For rates, see tables on pages 26, 28, 30 and 32, column 1.

Special Advantage.—The payments on this class of policies may all be made while the insured is still young, or in active business; then if he lives to old age the policy is not a continual expense, but, on the contrary, the dividends afford him a yearly income in cash.

3. Endowment Policies.

An Endowment Policy provides (1) **insurance** during a stipulated period, payable, like that of any other policy, at the death of the insured should he die within the period; and (2) an **endowment,** of the same amount as the policy, payable at the end of the period if the insured survive until that time.

The premiums may be paid annually until the endowment is due, or they may be paid up in a shorter time, like Limited Payment Life Policies. In any case payment of premiums ceases with the death of the insured, should that occur prior to the end of the period selected for paying up the policy. For rates, see all the tables, and all columns except the first.

Special Advantage.—The Endowment Policy gives the insured the advantage of a limited term as to payments; provides insurance during the period in which his death would cause most embarrassment to his family; and, if he lives to the stipulated age, the amount of the policy is paid to him at a time when he may need it.

Dividends.

All policies of the kinds already named share in the surplus of the Company. Whatever sum remains over and above keeping the Company's reserve fund good and paying the expenses of management, is divided among policy-holders in proportion to their contributions to the same. The amount thus divided annually is the dividend, and it may be used by the policy-holder either in diminishing the amount of his annual premium, after the first, or in increasing the amount of his insurance. The Company does not **guarantee** dividends any more than a bank does on its capital stock, but it has paid them regularly for many years, and expects to continue doing so. Inasmuch, however, as they depend largely upon rates of mortality and of interest, which vary from year to year, the best companies have ceased to give estimates as to dividends, except in special cases.

4. Annuity Policies.

An Annuity Policy secures to the holder the payment of a certain sum of money every year during his lifetime. It is secured by a single cash payment.

Special Advantage.—An Annuity Policy gives to a man who has a certain sum of money in hand the opportunity of getting the largest possible sum from it annually while he lives, without the risk and trouble of ordinary investments, and without the risk of his being left penniless in his last years.

5. Tontine Investment Policies.

Tonti—from whose name is derived the word Tontine—originated a plan upon which a number of persons associated themselves together to form a fund, the income of which was divided among the living at the end of stated periods. As each died his share passed to the rest, so that the man who lived longest received the most. The surplus accumulating on Tontine Investment Policies is distributed on this principle.

The Plan.

The plan in brief is as follows: Those selecting this form of insurance are placed in classes, the Tontine periods of which terminate in ten, fifteen or twenty years; the election of the period to be made at the time of making the application for the policy. The annual surplus arising in each of these classes is accumulated for the benefit of the class, but no division is made until the expiration of the selected period, and then only to such policies as are actually in force; those terminating prior thereto receiving no dividend. To the representatives of those who die during the period, the original amount insured will be paid. Those who discontinue their policies will receive neither Paid-up Policies nor surrender values; but profits from this source, as well as from the dividends of those who die during the period, will be placed to the credit of the class to which they belonged.

Payments and Estimates.

A grace of one month will be allowed in payment of premiums on these policies, and a re-instatement is permitted within one month after the expiration of the month of grace, under certain conditions and restrictions; but when accepted, a fine at the rate of ten per cent. per annum will be collected.

At the end of the Tontine periods a variety of advantages are offered to the insured. The following are the estimated results of a Tontine Investment Policy of $10,000 taken at the age of 40 years, on the ordinary life table of rates, with premium of $313 annually. See table on next page.

These Estimated Results not to be Considered Guarantees.

While these results are based upon data which are expected to be less favorable than future experience will develop, and as such have been approved and endorsed by some of the most competent and experienced Life Insurance experts, and by men of great financial and business experience, **it is expressly stated that they are represented as estimates only, and are not to be considered as promises or guarantees.** The elements involved—viz.: mortality, interest, and miscellaneous profits—being variable in their nature, exact results cannot be foretold.

The Company promises, however, that by the judicious selection of risks, and by great care in management, every effort shall be made to meet the expectations of those who may select this form of policy, and it is believed that they can be relied upon with as great a degree of certainty as stockholders rely upon the future dividends of stock held by them in the best-managed railroad corporations and banking institutions.

The BENEFITS PROPOSED, At the option of the Policy Owner, are:	After the completion of the TEN-YEAR Tontine Period.	After the completion of the FIFTEEN-YEAR Tontine Period.	After the completion of the TWENTY-YEAR Tontine Period.
To Withdraw the Accumulated Surplus in Cash, the Payment of Premiums being Continued by the Assured.	**56** per ct. Of Premiums Paid.	**101** per ct. Of Premiums Paid.	**150** per ct. Of Premiums Paid.
OR, Surplus Purchases an Annuity for Life, Combined with Dividend.	**$227.90** To Pay Premiums and Continue Policy.	**$546.30** Will Pay Premium and leave a Surplus for Increasing Income.	**$1,160.10** Will Pay Premium and leave a Surplus for Increasing Income.
OR, Sale of Policy to the Company, for Cash.	**107** per ct. Cash Return of Premiums Paid.	**154** per ct. Cash Return of Premiums Paid.	**207** per ct. Cash Return of Premiums Paid.
OR, Sale of Policy, and Purchase, with the Proceeds, of a Yearly Income for Life.	**$286.20**	**$699.50**	**$1,450.00**
OR, Sale of Policy, and Purchase, with the Proceeds, of a Paid-Up Policy, Without Profits.	**$7,500**	**$15,000***	**$23,500***

* Provided, that when the amount of the Paid-up Policy exceeds the original amount of the Insurance, as a condition precedent to its issue, a satisfactory certificate of good health, from an examiner of the Company, and subject to its approval, shall be furnished.

The Estimates Reasonable.

To show that these estimates are considered safe, and the advantages offered real, the following opinions of eminent Consulting Actuaries are appended:

Edwin W. Bryant, Esq. writes: "I have no hesitation in saying that I think it more probable that the *actual results will exceed* than fall short of your estimates."

Sheppard Homans, Esq. writes: "The *benefits* you propose to extend to those selecting this class of Policy *are more varied in their character and advantages, than are afforded by any plan of Insurance now in use by any Company within my knowledge*, and are such as cannot fail to render the Tontine Investment Policy a popular, safe, and highly remunerative form of Insurance."

Special Advantages.—The special advantages of a Tontine Policy, as will be seen from the table, are many. It is sometimes objected to other forms of life insurance: (1) that one must die early or else the expenditure will exceed the amount of the policy; (2) that those who live long are taxed for those who die young: and (3) that after one has paid premiums a long time he cannot terminate his policy without great loss.

The Tontine Investment Policy meets these objections in the fullest manner. While providing insurance for the families of those who die within the Tontine period, it especially rewards those who live beyond that period and pay promptly every year. 1. It practically gives endowment insurance at life rates. 2. It gives to those who continue their policies until the end of the Tontine period a large return for their investment. 3. At the end of the Tontine period the insured can continue his policy in any one of several forms at the low rates with which he began, if he still needs insurance, and if not he may receive the value of his policy in cash.

Any form of policy issued by the Company (except Annuity Policies) may be issued on the Tontine plan, provided the

benefit will not mature within the Tontine period. The rates of premium are the same as for any other corresponding form of policy. If a Tontine policy is continued after its Tontine period expires, its status is the same as that of any other policy based upon the same table of rates. The Tontine Policy is recommended only to such as have a reasonable prospect of being able to continue their premiums.

Liberality in Settlement

Of Losses has ever been a marked characteristic of this Company. Experience has shown that cases arise where policies, although *equitably* claims, are not *legally* so. The records of this Company bear many acknowledgments from widows and relatives of deceased members, of its liberality and fairness in the settlement of all such losses. There being no stockholders in the Company to share its profits, interests adverse to policy-holders cannot possibly arise, the Trustees simply occupying the position of arbitrators between the members, with no inducement to take from one and give to another.

The Payment of Losses.

All losses are payable in sixty days after the receipt at the Home Office of satisfactory proof of death. In proving the death of a party, affidavits are required, upon blanks furnished by the Company, from the attending physician of the deceased, the clergyman officiating at the funeral, and the sexton or undertaker having charge of the interment; and in all cases, the identity of the party must be clearly shown. Instances may occur wherein strictly *legal* proof cannot be obtained. In such cases, such reasonable evidence as a prudent man would require in the payment of his own funds will be received as satisfactory.

Notices of the Press.

One of the Best Companies.

The New York Life is one of the best companies in the country. Its President and officers are well-known and trusted men. We know, from personal experience, its fair and liberal dealing with policy-holders.—*N. Y. Observer.*

One of the Few.

Scarcely another institution of the kind in the country can make an equal show of strength or official faithfulness and skill, and its friends may justly be proud of its high position.

—*The Independent (N. Y.)*

Ahead of All Competitors.

The names of the Board of Trustees show that some of the most successful business men in the country are managing the Company. For reliability the New York Life is ahead of all competitors.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Faithfulness and Ability.

To the officers and Trustees, who have evinced more than ordinary faithfulness and ability in the successful management of the Company's affairs, we tender our congratulations. If the past and present history of this Company is an index to the future, we predict a still greater triumph in life insurance than has been thus far achieved.—*Hebrew Leader.*

Good Advice.

We say to our friends who desire safe and reliable life insurance about which no doubt of solvency and promptness of payment can exist, they will find it in the old, reliable New York Life.—*New Orleans Daily Picayune.*

None Better.

No safer or better-managed Life Company exists in this or any other country.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

One of the Most Popular.

The New York Life has become one of the most popular of the New York companies. Some of the ablest and most solid of our business men are identified with it, and its management is, in a marked degree, judicious and conservative, and, at the same time, vigorous. We believe in the perfect security of the vast interests intrusted to the control of the present managers.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Absolute Security Ideal.

The New York Life fully merits its place among the leading Life Companies of the country, and comes as near meeting the absolute security ideal as anything terrestrial and financial can.—*N. Y. Evening Mail.*

A Justly Prominent Position.

Never was life insurance more needed and never could it be obtained on such favorable terms and unquestioned security as are now afforded by the older mutual companies, among which none occupy a more justly prominent position than the New York Life.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Judiciously Managed.

We could not better illustrate the happy results of judicious management in respect to the character of risks taken and economy in expenditures, than by pointing to the successful career of this Company, which, from the period of its organization in 1845, has steadily progressed, until now it ranks with the foremost institutions of the kind in the country.

—*American Commercial Times.*

Safety and Economy.

For safety, economy, and liberal dealing, this Company holds a high and well merited position among the companies of the world. The officers are well and favorably known in this community.—*Evening Post.*

What Life Insurance Is.

First and Most Important.

It is the surest way to provide for one's family in the event of his own death.

Because—

1. It converts the probability of living into a large sum of money in case of death.

2. It brings this money at the time when it is most needed.

3. This money is not exposed to the demands of one's creditors, but is protected by law for one's heirs.

4. These advantages, which no other form of investment offers, are more likely to be realized than those offered by other forms of investment.

Second and Auxiliary.

It is a good investment in case the insured lives to old age.

Because—

1. Policies kept up so long yield large returns for the money paid out, in the money finally returned, and in the relief from anxiety which they bring to both the insured and his family.

2. It promotes industry and economy by inducing regular habits of earning and saving.

Thus is it twice blessed, blessing the insured and his family during his lifetime, and all whom money can bless after his death.

What Life Insurance Is Not.

1—It is not an irreligious scheme; it does not pretend to insure *existence*, but *possession*.

2—It is not distrusting Providence; for trust in Providence was not designed to preclude self-help.

3—It is not a chance operation; for it proceeds upon a strictly legitimate and scientific basis.

4—It is not a speculation or deceit; for many of the best men in the world are its supporters.

5—It is not throwing money away; it is simply *laying it up* for a future time.

6—It is not a risk from inability to keep up payments; for all Policies in this Company are on the *non-forfeiting* plan.

7—It is not for the poor only; for the rich are now very generally taking advantage of it.

8—It is not for the rich only; for but few are too poor to keep up a Life Policy.

9—It is not an unnecessary outlay; for no other provision is positively certain and secure.

10—It is not just as well to put it off; for health may be impaired, or life may suddenly end.

Opinions of Eminent Men.

"A policy of Life Insurance is always an evidence of prudent forethought, and no man with a dependent family is free from reproach if his life is not insured."—LORD CHANCELLOR LYNDHURST.

"A Policy of Life Insurance is the cheapest and safest mode of making a certain provision for one's family. It is a strange anomaly that men should be careful to insure their houses, their furniture, their ships, their merchandise, and yet neglect to insure their lives, surely the most important of all to their families, and far more subject to loss."—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

"Life Insurance possesses exclusively the power of creating at once an adequate provision against the destitution of dependents in case of death. The value of this function needs no eloquence of ours to illustrate it."—PROFESSOR E. WRIGHT.

"Associations for the assurance of lives are to be ranked among the very noblest institutions of civilized society, and their usefulness can be attested by thousands of happy and independent families, rescued by their means from the bitterness of poverty and the degradation of charity."—LORD BROUGHAM.

"I am free to express my opinion of their value, especially to men in the circumstances in which ministers of the Gospel are. I have wondered that they have availed themselves so little of the advantage of such institutions. I know of no way in which they could so well provide for their own wants in advanced years, or their families when they die, as by availing themselves of these advantages."—REV. ALBERT BARNES.

"Once the question was, can a Christian man rightfully seek life insurance? That day is past—now, the question is, can a Christian man justify himself in neglecting such a duty? Your affairs may become involved, and your property be taken for debt. Your stocks and shares may fall in value. But a

Policy of Life Insurance cannot be taken for debt; cannot be alienated from your heirs; and if you have chosen your company discreetly, is subject to no commercial risk. It is as nearly sure as anything earthly can well be."—Henry Ward Beecher.

"Life Assurance contributes effectually to make life itself longer, society happier, the aggregate prosperity of the community greater, and, just so far as it shall extend, while still conducted on sound principles, it will multiply the kindly bonds that connect men, while encouraging economy, invigorating enterprise, justifying hope in each individual, and shedding the light of a more serene happiness into many households."—Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D.

"Life Insurance is not only a humane, but almost a Christian institution."—Bishop Hawks.

"We hesitate not to assign a very powerful influence to life insurance among the institutions and elements of that higher civilization which, in latter times, has been evolved and enjoyed beyond all historical precedent."—North British Review.

"Life Insurance Companies not only undertake the equalization of life, but also the return of the sums invested with compound interest. They are capitalists, constantly looking out for long investments, and well organized to deal profitably in securities."—Dr. Farr.

"There is nothing in the commercial world which approaches, even remotely, to the security of a well-established and prudently managed Life Insurance Company."—Professor De Morgan.

"Life Insurance may be employed advantageously for the benefit of families and individuals of all classes of society, as well for those in affluence as for those in moderate circumstances. All may, by the exertion of a little forethought and a small outlay, protect their families from want."—Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania.

Single Premiums,

To Secure $1,000,

PAYABLE AS INDICATED, OR AT DEATH, IF PRIOR.

With Profits.

Age.	At Death only.	In 35 Years.	In 30 Years.	In 25 Years.	In 20 Years.	In 15 Years.	In 10 Years.	Age.
25	$326.58	$407.60	$453.58	$514.70	$594.16	$696.27	$826.64	25
26	332.58	409.54	454.92	515.58	594.72	696.61	826.83	26
27	338.83	411.69	456.39	516.55	595.34	696.99	827.03	27
28	345.31	414.05	458.01	517.61	596.01	697.38	827.26	28
29	352.05	416.65	459.79	518.77	596.74	697.81	827.48	29
30	359.05	419.51	461.76	520.06	597.54	698.28	827.74	30
31	366.33	422.66	463.94	521.48	598.42	698.79	828.01	31
32	373.89	426.11	466.34	523.05	599.37	699.34	828.30	32
33	381.73	429.90	468.99	524.78	600.43	699.94	828.60	33
34	389.88	434.06	471.92	526.70	601.60	700.61	828.95	34
35	398.14	438.63	475.16	528.83	602.90	701.33	829.32	35
36	407.11	443.60	478.71	531.19	604.33	702.12	829.71	36
37	416.21	449.03	482.64	533.80	605.92	703.00	830.15	37
38	425.64	454.94	486.95	536.69	607.69	703.97	830.62	38
39	435.42	461.36	491.69	539.90	609.67	705.06	831.15	39
40	445.55	468.31	496.89	543.45	611.86	706.26	831.72	40
41	456.04	475.81	502.58	547.37	614.31	707.61	832.36	41
42	466.89	483.89	508.79	551.70	617.02	709.11	833.06	42
43	478.11	492.55	515.55	556.47	620.04	710.79	833.85	43
44	489.71	501.81	522.89	561.71	623.39	712.67	834.72	44
45	501.69	511.59	530.84	567.46	627.11	714.76	835.70	45
46	514.04	522.16	539.42	573.75	631.22	717.09	836.80	46
47	526.78	533.24	548.63	580.62	635.76	719.70	838.03	47
48	539.88	544.91	558.47	588.07	640.74	722.58	839.39	48
49	553.33	557.15	568.94	596.13	646.20	725.76	840.91	49
50	567.13	569.94	580.05	604.82	652.16	729.28	842.59	50
51	581.24	....	591.75	614.13	658.64	733.13	844.44	51
52	595.66	....	604.05	624.06	665.66	737.35	846.48	52
53	610.36	....	616.91	634.61	673.23	741.94	848.71	53
54	625.33	....	630.32	645.77	681.39	746.95	851.16	54
55	640.54	....	644.24	657.54	690.13	752.39	853.84	55
56	655.99	....	....	669.88	699.46	758.29	856.76	56
57	671.64	....	....	682.83	709.40	764.67	859.95	57
58	687.48	....	....	696.26	719.92	771.55	863.43	58
59	703.49	....	....	710.22	731.03	778.96	867.22	59
60	719.65	....	....	724.66	742.70	786.90	871.35	60
61	735.92	....	....	....	754.91	795.37	875.83	61
62	752.26	....	....	....	771.65	804.36	880.66	62
63	768.67	....	....	....	780.89	813.89	885.89	63
64	785.10	....	....	....	794.58	823.91	891.53	64
65	801.52	....	....	....	808.67	834.43	897.56	65

No. 1.

Annual Premiums,

To Secure $1,000,

PAYABLE AS INDICATED, OR AT DEATH, IF PRIOR.

Age.	At Death only.	In 35 Years.	In 30 Years.	In 25 Years.	In 20 Years.	In 15 Years.	In 10 Years.	Age.
25	$19.89	$26.33	$30.61	$37.17	$47.68	$66.02	$103.91	25
26	20.40	26.57	30.80	37.34	47.82	66.15	104.03	26
27	20.93	26.83	31.02	37.52	47.98	66.29	104.16	27
28	21.48	27.11	31.25	37.72	48.15	66.44	104.29	28
29	22.07	27.42	31.50	37.92	48.33	66.60	104.43	29
30	22.70	27.76	31.78	38.16	48.53	66.77	104.58	30
31	23.35	28.13	32.09	38.41	48.74	66.96	104.75	31
32	24.05	28.54	32.43	38.69	48.97	67.16	104.92	32
33	24.78	28.98	32.79	38.98	49.22	67.36	105.11	33
34	25.56	29.46	33.19	39.31	49.49	67.60	105.31	34
35	26.38	30.00	33.63	39.68	49.79	67.85	105.53	35
36	27.25	30.58	34.11	40.07	50.11	68.12	105.75	36
37	28.17	31.22	34.64	40.50	50.47	68.41	106.00	37
38	29.15	31.93	35.23	40.98	50.86	68.73	106.28	38
39	30.19	32.70	35.88	41.52	51.30	69.09	106.58	39
40	31.30	33.55	36.59	42.10	51.78	69.49	106.90	40
41	32.47	....	37.38	42.75	52.31	69.92	107.26	41
42	33.72	....	38.24	43.47	52.89	70.40	107.65	42
43	35.05	..	39.19	44.26	53.54	70.92	108.08	43
44	36.46	..	40.23	45.12	54.25	71.50	108.55	44
45	37.97	..	41.37	46.08	55.04	72.14	109.07	45
46	39.58	..	....	47.15	55.91	72.86	109.65	46
47	41.30	....	....	48.32	56.89	73.66	110.30	47
48	43.13	....	...	49.61	57.96	74.54	111.01	48
49	45.09	....	....	51.04	59.15	75.51	111.81	49
50	47.18	....	....	52.60	60.45	76.59	112.68	50
51	49.40	....	....	....	61.90	77.77	113.64	51
52	51.78	....	....	....	63.48	79.07	114.70	52
53	54.31	....	....	....	65.22	80.51	115.86	53
54	57.02	....	....	....	67.14	82.09	117.14	54
55	59.91	....	....	....	69.24	83.82	118.54	55
56	63.00	....	....	....	....	85.73	120.09	56
57	66.29	....	....	....	....	87.84	121.78	57
58	69.82	....	....	....	....	90.15	123.64	58
59	73.60	....	....	....	....	92.70	125.70	59
60	77.63	....	....	....	....	95.50	127.96	60
61	81.96	....	....	....	....	....	130.45	61
62	86.58	....	....	....	....	....	133.19	62
63	91.54	....	....	....	....	....	136.20	63
64	96.86	....	....	....	....	....	139.52	64
65	102.55	....	....	....	....	....	143.16	65

No. 2.

Annual Premiums for Ten Years,

To Secure $1,000,

PAYABLE AS INDICATED, OR AT DEATH, IF PRIOR.

Age.	At Death only.	In 35 Years.	In 30 Years.	In 25 Years.	In 20 Years.	In 15 Years.	In 10 Years.	Age.
25	$42.56	$52.50	$58.14	$65.64	$75.39	$87.92	$103.91	25
26	43.37	52.82	58.39	65.83	75.54	88.05	104.03	26
27	44.22	53.17	58.65	66.04	75.71	88.19	104.16	27
28	45.10	53.54	58.94	66.26	75.89	88.34	104.29	28
29	46.02	53.95	59.25	66,50	76.08	88.50	104.43	29
30	46.97	54.40	59.60	66.76	76.29	88.67	104.58	30
31	47.98	54.90	59.98	67.06	76.52	88.86	104.75	31
32	49.02	55.44	60.39	67.37	76.76	89.06	104.92	32
33	50.10	56.03	60.84	67.70	77.02	89.27	105.11	33
34	51.22	56.67	61.33	68.08	77.30	89.50	105.31	34
35	52.40	57.37	61.87	68.49	77.62	89.75	105.53	35
36	53.63	58.13	62.46	68.93	77.95	90.02	105.75	36
37	54.91	58.96	63.10	69.42	78.33	90.31	106.00	37
38	56.24	59.86	63.81	69.96	78.73	90.63	106.28	38
39	57.63	60.84	64.59	70.56	79.18	90.98	106.58	39
40	59.09	61.90	65.44	71.21	79.68	91.37	106.90	40
41	60.60	....	66.37	71.93	80.23	91.79	107.26	41
42	62.19	....	67.39	72.72	80.83	92.26	107.65	42
43	63.84	....	68.50	73.58	81.49	92.78	108.08	43
44	65.57	....	69.70	74.54	82.22	93.34	108.55	44
45	67.37	....	71.01	75.58	83.03	93.97	109.07	45
46	69.26	....	....	76.74	83.93	94.67	109.65	46
47	71.25	....	....	78.01	84.92	95.46	110.30	47
48	73.32	....	....	79.39	86.02	96.31	111.01	48
49	75.49	....	....	80.90	87.22	97.27	111.81	49
50	77.77	....	....	82.54	88.54	98.32	112.68	50
51	80.14	....	....	....	89.99	99.48	113.64	51
52	82.63	....	....	....	91.58	100.74	114.70	52
53	85.22	....	....	....	93.30	102.14	115.86	53
54	87.94	....	....	....	95.19	103.67	117.14	54
55	90.79	....	....	....	97.24	105.34	118.54	55
56	93.78	....	....	....	....	107.18	120.09	56
57	96.91	....	....	....	....	109.20	121.78	57
58	100.21	....	....	....	....	111.41	123.64	58
59	103.68	....	....	....	....	113.83	125.70	59
60	107.35	....	....	....	....	116.49	127.96	60
61	111.23	....	....	....	....	....	130.45	61
62	115 32	....	....	....	....	....	133.[illegible]9	62
63	119.66	....	....	....	....	....	136.20	63
64	124.28	....	....	....	....	....	139.52	64
65	129.18	....	....	....	....	....	143.16	65

No. 3.

Semi-Annual Payments,

To Secure $1,000,

PAYABLE AS INDICATED, OR AT DEATH, IF PRIOR.

Age.	At Death only.	In 35 Years.	In 30 Years.	In 25 Years.	In 20 Years.	In 15 Years.	In 10 Years.	Age.
25	$10.35	$13.69	$15.91	$19.33	$24.80	$34.33	$54.04	25
26	10.61	13.81	16.02	19.42	24.87	34.40	54.10	26
27	10.89	13.95	16.13	19.51	24.95	34.47	54.17	27
28	11.17	14.10	16.25	19.62	25.04	34.55	54.23	28
29	11.48	14.26	16.38	19.73	25.13	34.63	54.30	29
30	11.80	14.44	16.53	19.85	25.24	34.72	54.38	30
31	12.14	14.63	16.68	19.98	25.35	34.82	54.47	31
32	12.50	14.84	16.86	20.12	25.47	34.93	54.56	32
33	12.89	15.07	17.05	20.27	25.60	35.03	54.66	33
34	13.29	15.32	17.26	20.44	25.74	35.15	54.76	34
35	13.72	15.60	17.49	20.63	25.89	35.28	54.87	35
36	14.17	15.90	17.74	20.84	26.06	35.42	54.99	36
37	14.65	16.24	18.02	21.06	26.24	35.57	55.12	37
38	15.16	16.60	18.32	21.31	26.45	35.74	55.27	38
39	15.70	17.00	18.66	21.59	26.68	35.92	55.42	39
40	16.28	17.45	19.03	21.89	26.93	36.13	55.59	40
41	16.89	....	19.44	22.23	27.20	36.36	55.78	41
42	17.54	....	19.89	22.60	27.50	36.61	55.98	42
43	18.23	....	20.38	23.02	27.84	36.88	56.20	43
44	18.96	....	20.92	23.46	28.21	37.18	56.45	44
45	19.75	....	21.51	23.96	28.62	37.52	56.72	45
46	20.58	....	....	24.52	29.08	37.89	57.02	46
47	21.48	....	....	25.13	29.58	38.30	57.36	47
48	22.43	....	....	25.80	30.14	38.76	57.73	48
49	23.45	....	....	26.54	30.76	39.27	58.14	49
50	24.54	....	....	27.35	31.44	39.83	58.60	50
51	25.69	....	....	....	32.19	40.44	59.10	51
52	26.93	....	....	....	33.01	41.14	59.65	52
53	28.24	....	....	....	33.92	41.87	60.25	53
54	29.65	....	....	....	34.92	42.69	60.91	54
55	31.16	....	....	....	36.00	43.59	61.64	55
56	32.76	....	....	....	....	44.58	62.45	56
57	34.47	....	....	....	....	45.68	63.33	57
58	36.30	....	....	....	....	46.88	64.30	58
59	38.27	....	....	....	....	48.20	65.37	59
60	40.37	....	....	....	....	49.66	66.54	60
61	42.62	....	....	....	....	....	67.84	61
62	45.02	....	....	....	....	....	69.26	62
63	47.60	....	....	....	....	....	70.83	63
64	50.37	....	....	....	....	....	72.55	64
65	53.33	....	....	....	....	....	74.45	65

No. 4.

Semi-Annual Prems. for Ten Years,

To Secure $1,000,

Payable as indicated, or at Death, if prior.

Age.	At Death only.	In 35 Years.	In 30 Years.	In 25 Years.	In 20 Years.	In 15 Years.	In 10 Years.	Age.
25	$22.13	$27.30	$30.24	$34.13	$39.20	$45.72	$54.04	25
26	22.56	27.47	30.37	34.23	39.28	45.79	54.10	26
27	23.00	27.65	30.50	34.34	39.37	45.86	54.17	27
28	23.44	27.84	30.65	34.46	39.46	45.94	54.23	28
29	23.93	28.06	30.81	34.58	39.56	46.02	54.30	29
30	24.43	28.29	30.99	34.72	39.67	46.11	54.38	30
31	24.95	28.55	31.19	34.87	39.79	46.20	54.47	31
32	25.49	28.83	31.40	35.03	39.92	46.31	54.56	32
33	26.05	29.14	31.64	35.20	40.05	46.42	54.66	33
34	26.64	29.47	31.89	35.40	40.20	46.54	54.76	34
35	27.25	29.83	32.17	35.62	40.36	46.67	54.87	35
36	27.89	30.23	32.48	35.85	40.54	46.81	54.99	36
37	28.56	30.66	32.81	36.10	40.73	46.96	55.12	37
38	29.25	31.13	33.18	36.38	40.94	47.13	55.27	38
39	29.97	31.64	33.59	36.69	41.18	47.31	55.42	39
40	30.73	32.19	34.03	37.03	41.44	47.51	55.59	40
41	31.51	....	34.52	37.40	41.72	47.73	55.78	41
42	32.34	....	35.05	37.82	42.03	47.98	55.98	42
43	33.20	....	35.62	38.26	42.38	48.25	56.20	43
44	34.10	....	36.25	38.76	42.76	48.54	56.45	44
45	35.04	....	36.93	39.30	43.18	48.87	56.72	45
46	36.02	....	....	39.90	43.65	49.23	57.02	46
47	37.05	....	....	40.57	44.16	49.64	57.36	47
48	38.13	....	....	41.29	44.73	50.08	57.73	48
49	39.26	....	....	42.07	45.36	50.58	58.14	49
50	40.44	....	....	42.96	46.04	51.13	58.60	50
51	41.63	....	....	....	46.80	51.73	59.10	51
52	42.96	....	....	....	47.62	52.39	59.65	52
53	44.32	....	....	....	48.52	53.12	60.25	53
54	45.73	....	....	....	49.50	53.91	60.91	54
55	47.21	....	....	....	50.57	54.78	61.64	55
56	48.77	....	....	....	....	55.74	62.45	56
57	50.40	....	....	....	....	56.79	63.33	57
58	52.11	....	....	....	....	57.94	64.30	58
59	53.91	....	....	....	....	59.19	65.37	59
60	55.82	....	....	....	....	60.58	66.54	60
61	57.84	....	....	....	....	....	67.84	61
62	59.97	....	....	....	....	....	69.26	62
63	62.23	....	....	....	....	....	70.83	63
64	64.63	....	....	....	....	....	72.55	64
65	67.19	....	....	....	....	....	74.45	65

No. 5

Quarterly Premiums,

To Secure $1,000,

PAYABLE AS INDICATED, OR AT DEATH, IF PRIOR.

Age.	At Death only.	In 35 Years.	In 30 Years.	In 25 Years.	In 20 Years.	In 15 Years.	In 10 Years.	Age.
25	$5.28	$6.98	$8.11	$9.85	$12.64	$17.50	$27.54	25
26	5.41	7.04	8.16	9.90	12.68	17.53	27.57	26
27	5.55	7.11	8.22	9.95	12.72	17.57	27.60	27
28	5.70	7.18	8.28	10.00	12.76	17.61	27.64	28
29	5.85	7.27	8.35	10.06	12.80	17.65	27.67	29
30	6.01	7.36	8.42	10.12	12.86	17.70	27.71	30
31	6.19	7.45	8.50	10.18	12.92	17.75	27.76	31
32	6.37	7.56	8.59	10.25	12.98	17.80	27.80	32
33	6.57	7.68	8.69	10.33	13.05	17.85	27.85	33
34	6.77	7.81	8.80	10.42	13.12	17.91	27.90	34
35	6.99	7.95	8.91	10.52	13.20	17.98	27.96	35
36	7.22	8.10	9.04	10.62	13.28	18.05	28.02	36
37	7.47	8.27	9.18	10.73	13.37	18.13	28.09	37
38	7.73	8.46	9.33	10.86	13.47	18.22	28.16	38
39	8.00	8.67	9.50	11.00	13.59	18.32	28.24	39
40	8.29	8.8[illegible]	9.70	11.15	13.72	18.42	28.33	40
41	8.60	...	9.91	11.33	13.86	18.53	28.43	41
42	8.94	....	10.14	11.52	14.02	18.66	28.53	42
43	9.29	..	10.39	11.73	14.19	18.80	28.64	43
44	9.66	...	10.66	11.96	14.38	18.95	28.76	44
45	10.06	....	10.94	12.22	14.59	19.12	28.90	45
46	10.49	....	....	12.50	14.82	19.31	29.06	46
47	10.95	....	....	12.80	15.08	19.52	29.23	47
48	11.43	....	....	13.15	15.36	19.75	29.42	48
49	11.95	....	....	13.52	15.68	20.01	29.63	49
50	12.50	....	....	13.98	16.02	20.30	29.86	50
51	13.10	....	....	....	16.40	20.61	30.12	51
52	13.72	....	....	....	16.82	20.95	30.40	52
53	14.39	....	....	....	17.29	21.34	30.70	53
54	15.11	....	....	....	17.80	21.75	31.04	54
55	15.88	....	....	....	18.35	22.22	31.41	55
56	16.70	....	....	....	....	22.72	31.82	56
57	17.57	....	....	....	...	23.28	32.27	57
58	18.50	....	....	....	....	23.89	32.77	58
59	19.50	....	....	....	....	24.56	33.31	59
60	20.57	....	....	....	....	25.31	33.91	60
61	21.72	....	....	....	....	....	34.57	61
62	22.94	....	....	....	....	....	35.30	62
63	24.26	....	....	....	...	....	36.10	63
64	25.67	....	....	....	....	....	36.97	64
65	27.18	....	....	....	....	....	37.94	65

No. 6.

Quarterly Payments for Ten Years,

To Secure $1,000,

PAYABLE AS INDICATED, OR AT DEATH, IF PRIOR.

Age.	At Death only.	In 35 Years.	In 30 Years.	In 25 Years.	In 20 Years.	In 15 Years.	In 10 Years.	Age.
25	$11.28	$13.92	$15.41	$17.40	$19.98	$23.30	$27.54	25
26	11.50	14.00	15.48	17.45	20.02	23.33	27.57	26
27	11.72	14.09	15.55	17.50	20.06	23.37	27.60	27
28	11.95	14.19	15.62	17.56	20.11	23.41	27.64	28
29	12.20	14.30	15.70	17.62	20.16	23.45	27.67	29
30	12.45	14.42	15.80	17.69	20.22	23.50	27.71	30
31	12.72	14.55	15.90	17.77	20.28	23.55	27.76	31
32	12.99	14.69	16.00	17.85	20.34	23.60	27.80	32
33	13.28	14.85	16.12	17.94	20.41	23.66	27.85	33
34	13.58	15.02	16.25	18.04	20.49	23.72	27.90	34
35	13.89	15.20	16.40	18.15	20.57	23.79	27.96	35
36	14.22	15.40	16.55	18.27	20.66	23.86	28.02	36
37	14.55	15.62	16.72	18.40	20.76	23.93	28.09	37
38	14.90	15.86	16.91	18.54	20.86	24.02	28.16	38
39	15.28	16.12	17.12	18.70	20.98	24.11	28.24	39
40	15.66	16.40	17.35	18.87	21.11	24.21	28.33	40
41	16.06	....	17.59	19.06	21.26	24.33	28.43	41
42	16.48	....	17.86	19.27	21.42	24.45	28.53	42
43	16.92	....	18.15	19.50	21.60	24.59	28.64	43
44	17.38	....	18.47	19.75	21.79	24.74	28.76	44
45	17.86	....	18.82	20.02	22.00	24.90	28.90	45
46	18.36	....	....	20.34	22.24	25.09	29.06	46
47	18.88	....	....	20.67	22.50	25.30	29.23	47
48	19.43	....	....	21.04	22.80	25.53	29.42	48
49	20.00	....	....	21.44	23.12	25.78	29.63	49
50	20.61	....	....	21.91	23.46	26.06	29.86	50
51	21.24	....	....	....	23.85	26.36	30.12	51
52	21.90	....	....	....	24.27	26.70	30.40	52
53	22.58	....	....	....	24.73	27.07	30.70	53
54	23.30	....	....	....	25.22	27.48	31.04	54
55	24.06	....	....		25.77	27.92	31.41	55
56	24.85	....	....	....	....	28.40	31.82	56
57	25.68	....	....	....	....	28.94	32.27	57
58	26.55	....	....	....	....	29.53	32.77	58
59	27.47	....	....	....	....	30.16	33.31	59
60	28.45	....	....	....	....	30.87	33.91	60
61	29.48	....	....	....	....	....	34.57	61
62	30.56	....	....	....	....	....	35.30	62
63	31.71	....	....	....	....	....	36.10	63
64	32.94	....	....	....	....	....	36.97	64
65	34.24	....	....	....	....	....	37.94	65

A Table

SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE VALUE

TO ONE'S FAMILY OF

$100 per year Invested in Life Insurance,

AND

$100 per year placed at Compound Interest at 6 per ct.

Together with the number of deaths in each year among one thousand persons, according to the American Table of Mortality.

Table computed for men beginning at 30 years of age, and no account taken of probable dividends.

Should one die at the age of—	HIS HEIRS WOULD RECEIVE—		Deaths among 1000 persons.
	From the Money at Interest.	From the Insurance Comp'y.	
30	$100.00	$4,405.28	8.4
31	206.00	4,405.28	8.5
32	318.36	4,405.28	8.6
33	437.46	4,405.28	8.7
34	563.71	4,405.28	8.8
35	697.53	4,405.28	8.9
36	839.38	4,405.28	9.1
37	989.75	4,405.28	9.2
38	1,149.13	4,405.28	9.4
39	1,318.08	4,405.28	9.6
40	1,497.16	4,405.28	9.8
41	1,686.99	4,405.28	10.0
42	1,888.21	4,405.28	10.3
43	2,101.51	4,405.28	10.5
44	2,327.60	4,405.28	10.8
45	2,567.25	4,405.28	11.3
46	2,821.29	4,405.28	11.6
47	3,090.57	4,405.28	12.0
48	3,376.00	4,405.28	12.5
49	3,678.56	4,405.28	13.0
50	3,999.27	4,405.28	13.8
51	4,339.23	4,405.28	14.5